

In today's Jordan Times...

... on women, population: Page 2
... on weather: Page 3
... dilemma: Zionist or not: Page 4
... up babies on books: Page 5
... Bank predicts gloom for 1980s: Page 6
... score in gliding: Page 7
... in Ulster: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلغراف يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الرأي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair weather with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

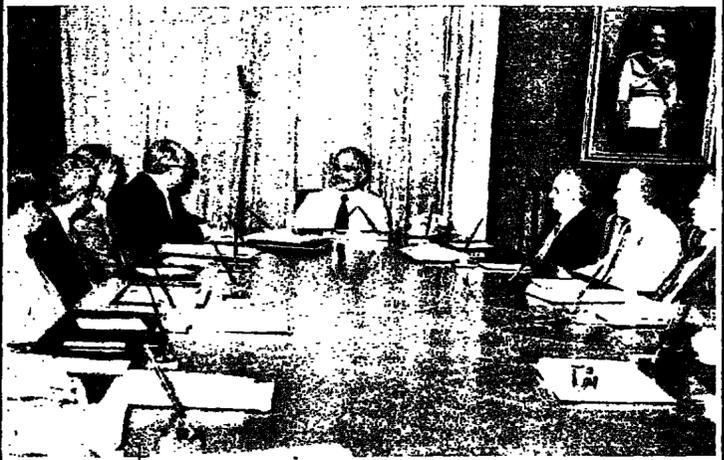
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 30, Aqaba 38, Sunset tonight: 6:25 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:58 a.m.

6, Number 1728 AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1981 - SHAWWAL 10, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Plant modernise

Aug. 9 (J.T.) - The Commercial and Industrial Bank (CIB) has signed a contract valued at \$1.5 million for the modernisation of their Ruseifa flour production plant.

King presides over cabinet



His Majesty King Hussein presides over the cabinet meeting on Sunday (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein presided over the cabinet meeting which lasted three hours at the prime minister's office at noon today.

During the session, His Majesty the King made a comprehensive analysis and an accurate assessment of the Arab situation in light of the recent developments in the area and the significance and the impact of these developments on the overall conditions in the area as well as inter-Arab relations and Arab-international relations.

Arabs hail Saudi peace plan as Israel says 'unacceptable'

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (Agencies) - Several Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation today welcomed Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd's blueprint for peace in the Middle East while Israel rejected the plan, saying it was nothing new.

Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Al Assifah forces, a branch of Fatah, the PLO's main group, said while on a visit to Kuwait that he welcomed "as extremely important and positive" Prince Fahd's statement, especially his criticism of U.S. policies in the Middle East.

The plan which was viewed by Western diplomats as a possible substitute for the Camp David process was generally seen by Arab states as a step forward. The United Arab Emirates government-influenced daily Al Fajr described the blueprint as "just and comprehensive," adding that "if recognised, it would constitute an independent basis for peace in the Middle East."

front opposed to the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, made no comment on the proposed Saudi plan.

The independent Lebanese daily An Nahar said Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporting nation, had lost its patience with U.S. policies in the Middle East. In Kuwait, the government influence daily "Al Qabas" said of the Saudi plan "these are words that have expressed the hopes and thoughts of 150 million Arabs and that have drawn a guiding line for joint Arab action that is more coherent and more effective."

Party Council or the General Assembly," the prince had said. Two prominent leaders of the opposition Labour Party rejected most of the points mentioned by Prince Fahd but welcomed the part which spoke of the right of people of the region to live in peace.

Former Labour Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the paper the plan should be rejected. "But Saudi Arabia's readiness to be involved in efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute is every positive," he said.

Ein receives researchers

Aug. 9 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein at Al Hummar Palace during the American team under Mr. Green.

New measures chalked out to maintain public health

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Higher Public Safety Committee (HPSC) today decided to set up three technical sub-committees to help maintain public health in Amman. One of these sub-committees will be charged with overseeing the store-owners build pavements in front of their stores.

committees should pursue their work everyday and on a continual basis. It also decided that all public utilities should have proper laboratories which also should be found in all car parks and market places.

DM 5 million loan approved by ACC board

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Agricultural Credit Corporation's (ACC's) board chairman has been authorised by the ACC board to sign an agreement with the West German foreign aid agency (KfW) to obtain a DM 5 million loan to finance the corporation's projects in Jordan.

The board also decided to go ahead with negotiations for obtaining a \$10 million loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development to be relented to farmers in the country.

The board announced today that it has approved loans totalling JD 580,000 to 75 farmers in the country. The loans, it said, will be used to finance drilling and operating artesian wells in the northern Badia region, irrigation schemes in the Jordan Valley, projects for promoting animal wealth in addition to two loans for establishing an olive oil press and a nursery for producing saplings and vegetable seeds in the Jordan Valley region.

Sadat criticises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today criticised Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace proposals as lacking any new elements and failing to contain a commitment to share Egypt's burdens of peace.

USSR says recognises Palestinian rights

Aug. 9 (R) - French Minister Claude Cheyenne went further than the Community's common Middle East when he said the right of the Palestine to state structures.

Flights had 'never been safer' transportation secretary claims

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - The U.S. flight system is operating at maximum safety despite the sacking of 12,000 striking air controllers, the government said today.

levels we don't have the congestion and planes are spaced at greater distances," he said in a television interview. "The utmost concern ... is safety. We are not going to cut any corners."

Zarqa projects allocated funds

ZARQA, Aug. 9 (Petra) - A follow-up committee, authorised to carry out development projects in Zarqa district, today decided to start implementing a number of projects, allocating necessary funds.

Fahd to call off visit to U.S. unless Reagan changes Mideast policy

JEDDAH, Aug. 9 (R) - Saudi Crown Prince Fahd will call off a visit to the United States in October unless Washington guarantees radical changes in its Middle East policy, the Saudi newspaper Ash Sharq Al Awsat reported today.

30 executed in Iran

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (R) - Iranian authorities today reported 30 more executions in a continuing government crackdown on a wave of violent attacks by left-wing campaigners and drug traffickers.

Nazareth Municipality faces financial crisis

NAZARETH, Aug. 9 (Agencies) - The Nazareth Municipality may be forced to close down unless it receives the funds it is owed for June. Mr. Tawfik Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth, said in a cable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin earlier this week.

to build pipeline to Saudi

Aug. 9 (R) - Iraq has built a pipeline from its oilfields across Saudi Arabia to an export terminal on the Red Sea coast, the Middle East Survey (MEES) today.

61 French to leave Iran today

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) - French nationals prevented from leaving Tehran by an Islamic prosecutor last week are expected to be allowed to board a plane at 1230 local time (1400 GMT) tomorrow to return to France, a French presidential spokesman said today.

Fahd to call off visit to U.S. unless Reagan changes Mideast policy

JEDDAH, Aug. 9 (R) - Saudi Crown Prince Fahd will call off a visit to the United States in October unless Washington guarantees radical changes in its Middle East policy, the Saudi newspaper Ash Sharq Al Awsat reported today.

NATIONAL

Telecommunications corporation
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Invitation to tender No. TCC 1/81 on Mobile Telephone Service Project for the Greater Amman Area.

- A. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tender for the provision of a mobile Telephone System for the Greater Amman Area (on turn key basis) in accordance with the tender documents.
- B. The tender documents consist of 2 volumes as follows:-
Volume 1: General Conditions of tender and contract
Volume 2: Technical specifications and scope of work.
- C. Agents can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman for a price of J.D. 160 (not reimbursable) at the following address:-
Secretary of Tender Committee
Telecommunications Corporation
Jabal Amman / Third Circle
P.O. Box 1689 - Telex 21221
Cable Jortel Amman
Amman - Jordan
- D. The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman is 11.00 hours Wednesday 4th November, 1981.
- E. Tender proposals should be submitted in three copies, each in closed envelope, sealed with the red wax, and its covers labeled with the words "Tender No. TCC 1/81 on mobile Telephone System for the Greater Amman Area" each should be clearly marked original, first copy, 2nd copy.
- F. All tenderers will be required to submit Bid Bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of tender price with the proposal (original copy).
- G. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General

WHAT'S GOING ON

- * An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. at the University of Jordan museum.
- * Paintings of Orientalists and contemporary artists from Islamic countries from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, will be on display at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.
- * An exhibition of photographs entitled "Countries and Peoples", at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * Painting exhibition by Iraqi artist Basem Al Sheikh Jawad, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.

C-in-C receives American team

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Commander in Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, received at his office today members of an American research mission currently visiting Jordan under Mr. Joseph Green. The mission includes Mr. Harold Saunders, the former U.S. assistant Undersecretary of state for Near Eastern and Asian affairs.

Geography centre completes aerial photo surveys

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) has completed aerial photographic surveys of the various regions of Jordan in cooperation with a French specialist team.
The maps which will be produced following the month-long operation, will contribute to the country's development programmes, a JNGC spokesman said.
According to the spokesman, the JNGC will organise three training courses for 80 students with tajwih certificates (scientific stream) in surveying, aerial photography and draughtsmanship. The courses starting in October are aimed at training staff in producing maps. The spokesman said that the centre will begin accepting applications for the courses on Aug. 15. Trainees will receive theoretical and practical training for 14 to 24 months after which time they will be awarded diplomas.
The JNGC director general, Col. Ra'af Al Majali left for Switzerland last night to take part in a meeting of international surveyors which starts today at Montraux. Participants will discuss matters connected with surveying and the exchange of expertise.

Seminar to discuss women, population

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 9 — A five-day seminar on issues relating to working women and population opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry today under the patronage of Minister of Labour Jawad Al-Anani.

Addressing the opening session, Dr. Anani said the gathering would try to study the relationship between the two vital issues.

The study would be conducted "in a scientific way, in order to define the type of impact population growth has on the family," Dr. Anani said in a statement to the Jordan Times.
He hoped that the seminar would also "come out with practical recommendations that could be put into effect in this country."

Dr. Anani also said that working women in Jordan has now receiving more attention than at any time in the past. He cited the examples of the draft Jordanian labour law and the country's election law which gives the woman the same theme was emphasised by Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani, who said the role of woman should be given the chance to grow and embrace all aspects of working life.

"Though Jordan is considered to have less population than what its productive needs require, the rate of population growth here is one of the highest in the world," said Mr. Shaker Al Majali, the president of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions as he addressed the opening session.

Mr. Majali said the population growth phenomenon "has drawn wide attention from population experts" since the world population would reach about 6,500 million by the end of the century. In the case of Jordan, Mr. Majali said that the "incongruence between the rate of growth of youngsters who are not productive in relations to that of the economy" has caused some problems as it helped increase the amount of dependency on the part of children on their limited-income parents.

Other speakers at today's opening session included the regional coordinator of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in Jordan, Dr. Abdul Majeed Khan. "In the current parlance, population issues stem from two things: Concern about the individual family in respect to its

means and ideals of wellbeing and the right of women to bear children by choice," Dr. Khan said. He added that both are concerns of individual knowledge, attitudes and rights.

After the opening session, the participants began their meetings by hearing lectures from representatives of the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Development.

The seminar is the first gathering of its kind in Jordan and is jointly organised by the Ministry of Labour, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

During the five-day meeting the participants, who represent the private and public sectors, will hear lectures on topics related to population and women in Jordan.

Amman Marriott Hotel

Amman Marriott Hotel
is accepting applications

for an individual with extensive high quality merchandising, purchasing and retail display experience.

Fluent written/ spoken English is required to operate shops within our 5 star hotel.

Applicants should apply in person on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Aug. 10, 11 and 12th between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the Arab International Hotels Co., opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

فندق عمان مارriott

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Students exhibit photos at Yarmouk

IRBID, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, opened at the university gallery today the first photographic exhibition by university students. On display for several days is a collection of photographs depicting Jordan's natural scenery. The opening ceremony was attended by a number of university officials.

Ministry to accept pilgrimage applications

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs today began accepting applications from citizens travelling to Saudi Arabia to perform this year's Mecca pilgrimage. Applications are being received during office hours only, a ministry statement said.

Highlands project evaluated

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Salim Al Lawzi, today presided over a meeting of the department heads and directors of the ministry's projects included in the overall "highlands" project. The meeting discussed affairs relating to a forthcoming visit by a team from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which came here to evaluate the national project to develop the highlands. The meeting also discussed the possibility of renewing an agreement on the project for another three years.

Inba to have municipal council

IRBID, Aug. 9 (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani today decided to establish a municipal council at Inba in the Irbid Governorate. A provisional municipal council will be chosen for the town.

SECRETARY WANTED

An airline company in Amman requires a secretary who is fluent in English reading, writing and typing and can use the telex and keep files, with at least three years experience. Interviews will be conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday between 9 and 10 a.m.

Please call: Tel. 36104 or 36105 for an appointment

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3**
- 5:30 Koran
 - 5:45 Cartoons
 - 6:00 Children's programme
 - 6:20 The small house
 - 6:25 Programme preview
 - 7:40 Local programme
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Arabic stories
 - 9:30 Sports
 - 10:15 Local programme
 - 11:00 News in Arabic
- CHANNEL 6**
- 6:00 French programme
 - 7:00 News in French
 - 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Comedy
 - 9:30 Documentary
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Rockford Files

RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM**
- 7:00 Sign on
 - 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 7:50 News Headlines
 - 8:03 Morning Show
 - 8:30 30 minute Theatre
 - 11:00 Sign off
 - 12:00 News Headlines
 - 12:03 Pop Session
 - 13:00 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:00 News Bulletin
 - 14:10 Instrumentals
 - 14:30 30 minute Theatre
 - 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:03 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:00 Country Music
 - 17:30 Pop Session
 - 18:00 News Summary
 - 18:03 Men from the Ministry
 - 18:30 Sports Round-up
 - 19:00 News Desk (News bulletin Press review, News Reports)
 - 19:30 Music
 - 20:30 Evening Show
 - 21:00 News Summary
 - 21:03 Evening Show
 - 21:57 News Headlines
 - 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

- GMT**
- 04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peoples' Choice 05:45 New Britons 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News 08:10 Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 In Remembrance of Things Past 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 News from an Observer 09:20 Good Books 9:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 The Madrigal 10:15 New Britons 10:30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Lord Peter Wimsey; The Nice Tailors 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Brain of Britain 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Berlin Wall 14:15 Good Books 14:30 Rock Salad 14:45 Country Style 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 In Remembrance of Things Past 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Paperback Choice; Adventures 17:35 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Roundup 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 The Story Behind the Song 19:00 Outlook; News Summary; Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peoples' Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:10 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Roundup 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Washington Square 23:30 Lifelines in Medicine

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT**
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, anal-

- yses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS**
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:45 Cairo
 - 8:55 Aqaba
 - 9:20 Damascus
 - 9:30 Jeddah
 - 9:40 Kuwait
 - 9:45 Muscat, Dubai
 - 9:50 Doha, Bahrain
 - 9:55 Beirut
 - 10:00 Dhahran
 - 10:05 Abu Dhabi
 - 11:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 13:35 Larnaca
 - 14:25 Moscow (SU)
 - 15:20 Belgrade (YU)
 - 15:30 Kuwait (KT)
 - 15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SA)
 - 16:00 Tripoli, Benghazi
 - 16:30 Cairo
 - 17:00 Bangkok
 - 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
 - 17:25 Cairo
 - 18:00 London
 - 19:00 Cairo (AE)
 - 19:45 Paris (AF)
 - 20:00 Beirut (LB)
 - 23:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 23:55 Baghdad (IR)
 - 01:00 Cairo
- DEPARTURES:**
- 03:30 Cairo (LH)
 - 05:45 Frankfurt (LH)
 - 07:00 Damascus
 - 07:00 Aqaba
 - 08:55 Cairo (EA)
 - 09:00 Rome (IA)
 - 09:25 Beirut (MEA)
 - 09:30 Larnaca
 - 11:00 New York, Amsterdam
 - 11:10 Athens
 - 11:30 Cairo
 - 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
 - 12:00 London
 - 12:15 Madrid
 - 12:20 Frankfurt
 - 12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
 - 12:30 Paris

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: Sa'id Rashid 73500/74691
 - Ali As'ad 51919/73463
 - Zarqa: Musbair Al Hijawi 81217/82254
 - Irbid: Hani Gharaibeh 29217/2676
- PHARMACIES:**
- Amman: Al Salam 36730
 - Jacob 44945
 - Al Jihad 71547
 - Nairoukh 23672
 - Zarqa: Al Urdun (-)
 - Irbid: Ibo Sina 2615
- TAXIS:**
- Al Khayyam 41541
 - Al Ahran 63911
 - Al Nabha 63006
 - Bashar 71329
 - Zeld 64476
- CULTURAL CENTRES**
- American Centre 41520
 - British Council 36147-8
 - French Cultural Centre 57009
 - Goethe Institute 41993
 - Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
 - Spanish Cultural Centre 29777
 - Turkish Cultural Centre 62195
 - Hijra Arts Centre 67181
 - Y.W.C.A. 41793
 - Y.W.M.A. 64251
 - Amman Municipal Library 36111
 - University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:17
- Sunrise 4:55
- Dhuhr 11:45
- 'Asr 3:25
- Maghreb 6:35
- 'Isha 7:58

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

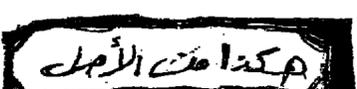
- Saudi riyal 98.7/99.5
- Lebanese pound 74.2/75.2
- Syrian pound 54.8/56
- Iraqi dinar 722.7/730.5
- Kuwaiti dinar 1120/1121.8
- Egyptian pound 386.1/392.7
- Qatari riyal 92.9/93.6
- UAE dirham 92.5/93
- Omani riyal 977.6/982.7
- U.S. dollar 342/344
- U.K. sterling 616.4/616.7
- W. German mark 134.8/135.6
- Swiss franc 156.4/157.3
- Italian lire (for every 100) 27.2/27.4
- French franc 56.1/56.4
- Dutch guilder 121.4/123.3
- Swedish crown 64/64.4
- Belgium franc 82.1/82.8
- Japanese yen (for every 100) 145.9/146.6

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
 - Civil Defense rescue 61111
 - Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
 - Municipal water service (emergency) 37113-3
 - Police headquarters 39141
 - Najeh headquarter patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
 - Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
 - Jordan Television 74111
 - Radio Jordan 74111
 - Firehead, fire, police 199
 - Fire headquarters 22890
 - Cablegram or telegram 18
- Telephone:**
- Information 12
 - Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
 - Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
 - Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|----|
| Tomatoes 70 | 40 | Grape leaves 260 | 26 |
| Eggplant 110 | 70 | Bananas 260 | 26 |
| Potatoes (imported) 140 | 100 | Apples (African, Japanese) 410 | 31 |
| Marrow (small) 110 | 70 | Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 430 | 31 |
| Marrow (large) 60 | 40 | Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 390 | 31 |
| Cucumber (small) 100 | 70 | Apples (Double Red) 250 | 11 |
| Cucumber (large) 60 | 40 | Apples (Starken) 200 | 11 |
| Faqous 80 | 50 | Melons 130 | 11 |
| Peas 100 | 80 | Water Melons 70 | 21 |
| Okra (Green) 120 | 70 | Plums (Red) 250 | 11 |
| Okra (Red) 120 | 70 | Pistons (Yellow) 270 | 21 |
| Mintoukhiyah 60 | 40 | Apricots 130 | 21 |
| Hot Green Pepper 120 | 80 | Cherries 300 | 21 |
| Cabbage 90 | 80 | Lemons 350 | 21 |
| Onions (dry) 110 | 80 | Garlic 120 | 11 |
| 'Asr 500 | 400 | Onions (Valencia, Waxed) 170 | 11 |
| Carrots 130 | 90 | Oranges (Waxed) 170 | 11 |
| Potatoes (local) 120 | 80 | Grapefruit 160 | 11 |



مكذبات الأمل

A watchful eye on the weather

Mohammad Ayish
told the Jordan Times

AN — When a passenger
ashed at Doha airport in
t was the pilot's negligence
weather forecast handed to
y the Meteorological
ment that led to the dis-
ast winter, the Public Sec-
retariate attributed most
ccidents to the drivers'
towards weather forecasts
over the radio.

he other hand, the story is
ve in our minds of the
an woman who sued the
eteorological centre in
lvania because the centre
rroneous" weather reports
courage her fisher hus-
o embark on a trip. The
d had never known that the
ld be so rough that his wife
never see him again.

forecast has up to 85 per
uracy, which is the same as
eveloped countries," says
Abandah, director general
Jordan Meteorological
ment. He adds that it is
impossible to give a 100
nt accurate prediction,
"we are dealing with the
ere, in which thousands
ors, including the topog-
nd geography of the area,
olved."

orologists admit the
ction of their predictions
tain degree, but they con-
eir work undaunted. "The
World Meteorological
sation and scientists con-
to study and carry out
d research about the
ere and its behaviour,"
bandah told the Jordan

process of improvement is
he said; and the computer
used in forecasting, but
s a time-saver — it has
to do with the nature of
ions.

Jordan Meteorological
ment has no computerised
ent, but it heavily relies on
tion from weather satel-

have seven synoptic
r stations in the East Bank
lan, and they function 24
a day." Mr. Abandah
ed. These stations, he said,
ated in Amman, Ma'an,
5, Irbid, Aqaba and Ras
Ajloun. The term "synop-
icates that each station
n overall picture of con-
in its area.

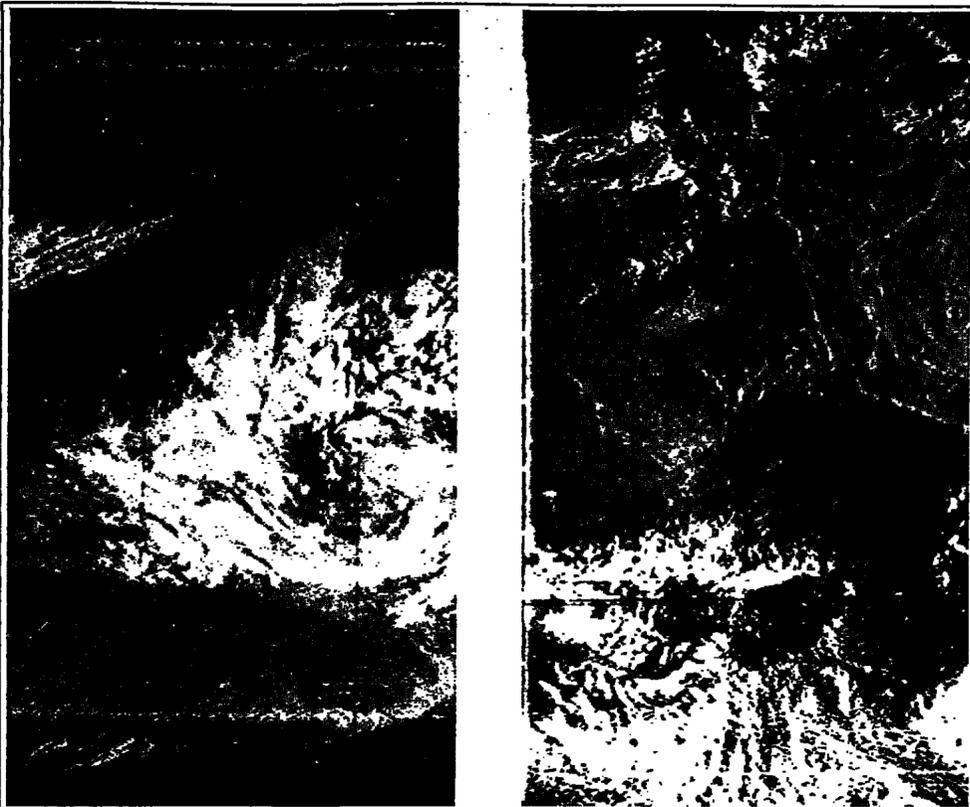
o stations are part of a
network which comprises
0,000 stations scattered all
e planet to detect and
t, as well as to receive, info-
r about weather con-
e Jordan Meteorological
ment, weather infor-
is received via 20 tele-
connected with orbiting
s. Most of the information
ordanian weather stations
is about conditions in the
ending from the Atlantic
to India, and from northern
to the equator.

se of satellites in weather
is a major advancement
according to Dr. Aban-
All operations," he said,
ne by qualified forecasters
ve university degrees (usu-
physics), as well as two
training in weather fore-

Complicated steps
need for highly-trained
al staff at the Meteorolog-
partment is underscored by
licated process of pre-
s. Dr. Abandah described
regular steps in the pro-
est we make observations
urface and atmospheric
r conditions, which is done
me time by all global sta-
the world once every three
or surface observation and
every twelve hours for
theric observation."

second step is collection of
and atmospheric infor-
from a large area extend-
r two or three continents
ans. The next step is to plot
a received on special charts
ps, using a special inter-
code. The charts will then
dysed by drawing isobars,
ns of pressure centres (low
gh), fronts and air masses.
analysis is repeated after
ours, and the movement of
ssure systems, air masses
nts measured. Mathemat-
ations, methods and rules
asting are then applied to
t weather conditions at any
within the area of activity.

r formulating the forecasts,
eteorological teams evaluate
n a daily basis to under-
more deeply the behaviour
weather.
ther forecasts carried over
io, TV as and local news-
: are a minor part of the
ies and services of the
rological Department,
ting to Dr. Abandah. He
ned that for each aeroplane
his department prepares a
weather forecast which
es predictions about speed.



Satellite photos of the Middle East on a clear day (left) and with approaching cloud cover (right — courtesy of Meteorology Department)

and direction of winds, tem-
peratures, unusual weather
phenomena and condition at the
airport of destination.

"The aviation weather forecast
is important for safety and
economy," Dr. Abandah said.

On safety, he cited the example
of the Jordanian jet that crashed at
Doha airport in 1978, saying that
the pilot paid little attention to the
forecast he received before he

Weather reports come to the
Meteorological Department in
written form — through tele-
printers — and also in the form of
satellite pictures that can be
reproduced at any time. Such
photos show the location of fronts
and low pressure zones, and the
direction they are moving.

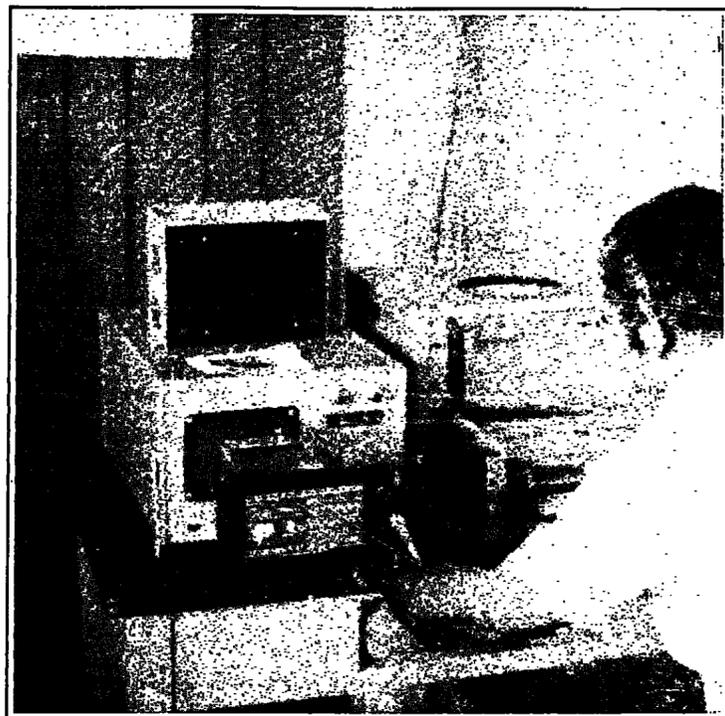
"When we detect a front head-
ing for our area from the
Mediterranean, we usually check

its course and can determine its
speed by finding out how many
nautical miles it has travelled over
a certain period of time," Dr.
Abandah said.

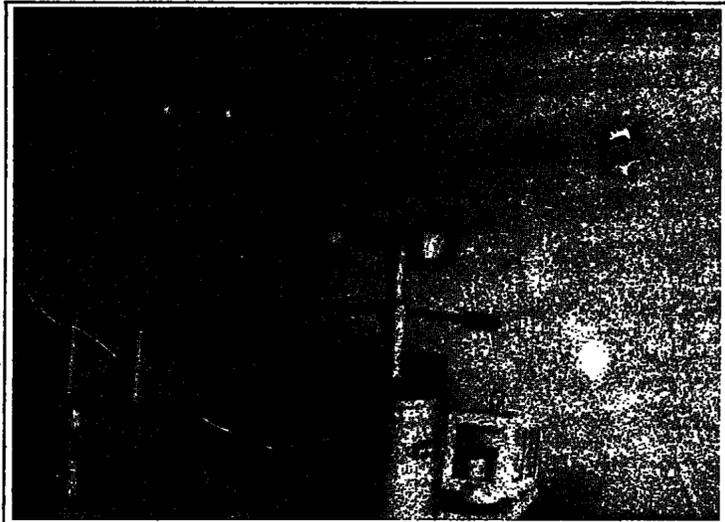
The Jordan Meteorological
Department was established as an
office near the Jerusalem airport
in 1952 as a weather forecasting
office, as part of the Civil Aviation
Department. In 1956, a national
meteorological office was estab-

lished in Amman after the with-
drawal of the British meteorolog-
ical office from Jordan. Before
that the British Royal Air Force
bore all responsibility for weather
forecasting.

In 1967, the meteorological
office was transformed into a
department of the Ministry of
Transport. Until that time, its
functions had been confined to
civil aviation.



Equipment for receiving satellite photos by radio (above) and gauging wind speed (below — photos by Mohammad Ayish)



Ali Abandah

took off.
Dr. Abandah said that each air
crew is required to receive a folder
containing a chart of the area
covered by the flight, and weather
conditions there. Pilots have to
sign the chart and leave a copy
with the Meteorological Depart-
ment.

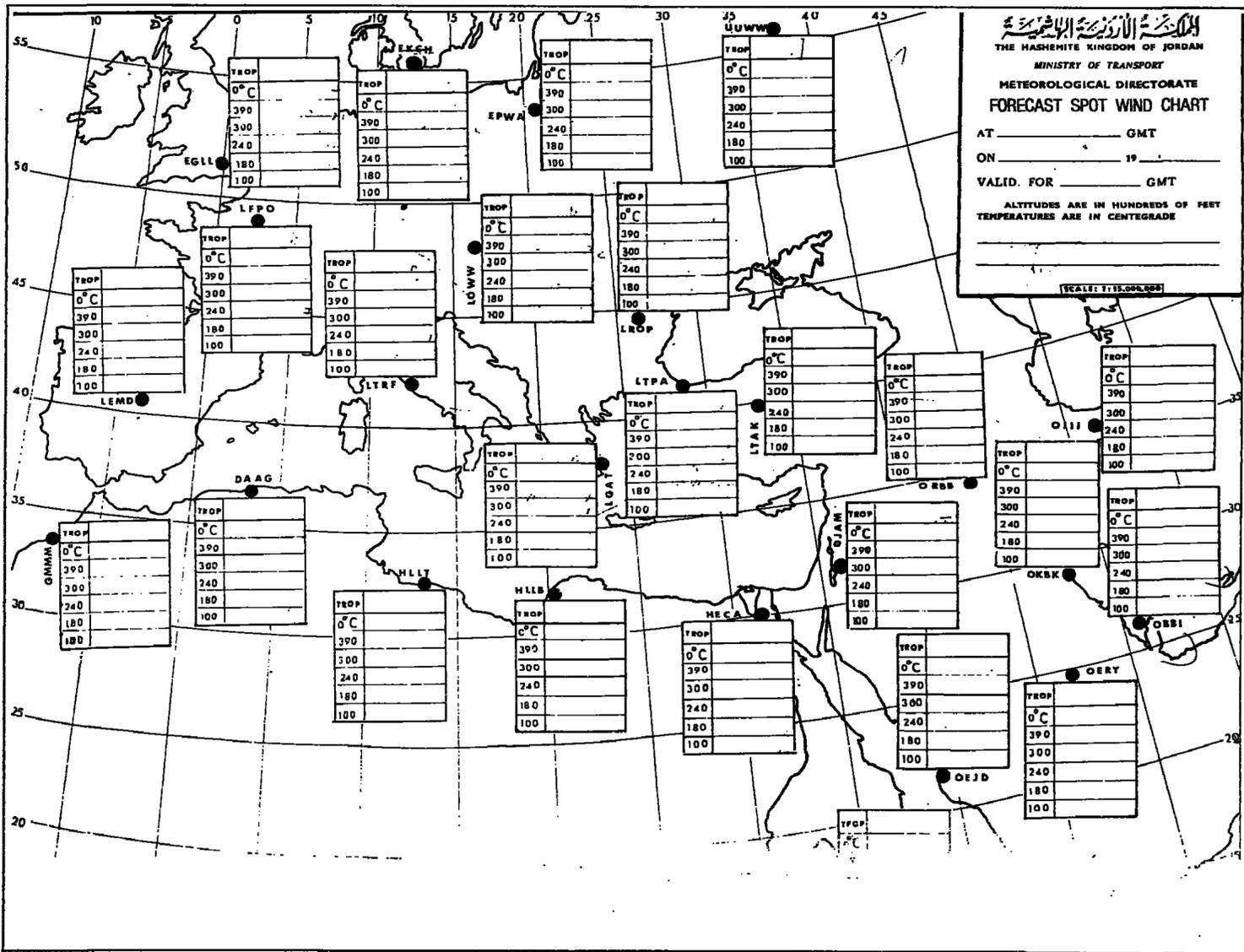
As to economy, Dr. Abandah
said that the route forecast sup-
plied to each plane will require the
pilot to travel at a certain speed
and altitude so that fuel can be
saved. He said that a flight from
Amman to New York generally
needs 20 tonnes of fuel, but the
amount can be lessened if the pilot
travels at a certain speed and
altitude in certain weather con-
ditions.

"The saved amount could be up
to two tonnes in a two-way flight,
which makes it worth abiding by
the guidelines," he pointed out.

Agrometology

Agriculture is another focus of
the department's activities.
"Agrometology stations" are
located in the Jordan Valley,
Shobak, Rubbeh and Irbid. Dr.
Abandah said that those stations
concentrate on the weather's
effect on plant growth, due to fac-
tors such as duration of sunshine,
soil temperature and evaporation.
The stations conduct agricultural
experiments, both in greenhouses
and in the open, to find any rela-
tionship between the rate of
growth and plant diseases on the
one hand, and weather conditions
on the other.

The Meteorological Depart-
ment also has 20 climatology posts
all over Jordan, which collect data
twice a day. There are also 300
rainfall gauging stations. "All of
them are operated on a voluntary
basis by schools, police stations or
nurseries," Dr. Abandah said.



Forecasting chart used by the Meteorology Department

الجمهورية الأردنية الهاشمية
THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
METEOROLOGICAL DIRECTORATE
FORECAST SPOT WIND CHART

AT _____ GMT
ON _____ 19 _____
VALID FOR _____ GMT

ALTITUDES ARE IN HUNDREDS OF FEET
TEMPERATURES ARE IN CENTIGRADE

(SCALE: 1:115,000,000)

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
 Deputy Editor: **RAMI CAHOURI**
 Managing Editor: **MAZZ D. SUHAYR**
 Editorial and advertising offices: **JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**
 P.O. Box 6701, Amman, Jordan
 Telephone: 2121-2314
 Telex: 9971 AMJJO, Cable: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
 The Jordan Times is published daily, except on public holidays and subscription rates are available on request from our circulation department.

Sensible and timely

THE EIGHT-POINT peace plan offered by Saudi Arabia to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict should be studied carefully, because it contains important elements that will have to be a central part of any process of Arab-Israeli reconciliation and peace. The essential factor in the Saudi proposal is the principle of reciprocal recognition by Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab World. The Saudi plan is for a two-state solution to the Palestine issue — an Israeli state and a Palestinian state, living alongside each other in peace, and within internationally recognised borders.

It is a significant step for the Saudi Arabians to make their proposal in public at this time, given the anti-Saudi attitude being taken among some American quarters opposed to the sale of the American AWACS planes to the Riyadh government. Saudi Arabia has now gone on record more clearly than ever before that it is behind a two-state solution based on United Nations resolutions. It is inconceivable that such a proposal would be made without the clear support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and therefore the Saudi blueprint for peace takes on added significance.

The required element now is for the Arab World to put some muscle into its ideas for peace. This is a reasonable plan based on acceptable principles. It should be actively pushed by using all the resources at our disposal. It is more noble to make peace than to make war, and this is a proposal for peace that is sensible and timely.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In his statements yesterday, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia clearly and frankly defined the minimum limits with which a real peace can be achieved — a peace which guarantees the regaining of the usurped lands and rights of the Palestinian people, and secures the dignity of the Arab nation.

The significance of these statements rests in the fact that they are made amid a new ferocious onslaught being unleashed by the Camp David partners in order to divert the attention of the Arab peoples from the Zionist menace and direct this attention to a Soviet menace which does not exist except in the minds of the planners of the Zionist and American strategy.

The Saudi crown prince defined the bases of the acceptable settlement, and he was expressing the views of the Arab peoples and leaders who addressed all American administrations about the bases of such a settlement, as well as all those concerned with the future of the area and the future of world peace.

Thus it is necessary to make a reminder again that the Arabs' relations with the United States and with the world are not suffering from a lack of understanding of what the Arabs want, but are suffering from a lack of preparedness by Washington and its allies to respond to the voice of justice as well as persistence to continually support the enemies of the Arab nation and the usurpers of its lands and rights.

This simply means that Washington does not care to what the Arabs say, as long as words are their only means to address the world, and as long as they continue to search through words for peace and justice.

This also means that the Arabs have no way to prompt the United States to change its stand, which is hostile to the simplest Arab rights, except if the echo of the words is coupled with serious work and capable conduct to steer events in the direction which leads to the achievement of these rights.

Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states, in view of their resources, are certainly capable of addressing Washington and all the enemies of the Arab nation in the only language they understand — the language of threatening their economic, oil and strategic interests.

While we praise the frankness, clarity and constructive spirit characterising the statements of the Saudi crown prince, we must affirm in the same frankness, clarity and spirit that what is required to confront the Zionist arrogance and the American obstinacy, as well as to confront all the dangers represented in the suspect Camp David deal, is a serious collective Arab action through the use of all weapons, foremost of which is the oil weapon. This is necessary to force Washington and its allies to see the basic facts in the area as they are, and not as the Camp David partners see them.

AL DUSTOUR: The statements of former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr published by the newspaper Al Kifah Al Arabi, the day before yesterday, reveal the nature of the Iranian regime in the Khomeini era, and reveal the nature of the possible dangers threatening Iran and the Iranian peoples in terms of their existence, beliefs and future.

Revolutions are like fires which first devour everything in their way, and then would devour itself if it does not find anything else to devour. Thus the Iranian revolution have begun first to devour the Iranian people who demonstrated by the millions in its support, who received Khomeini by the millions and who gave sacrifices that are rare in history.

Although the news of the executions aroused the pity of those who were following up the news in this tortured Muslim country, Bani-Sadr's revelations indicate that what is taking place in Iran is a carnage arousing the pity of even those with the cruellest hearts.

When Iran turns to Israel to get arms to fight another Muslim country, and then sheds the crocodile's tears on Islam, then it has no right to do so.



From Saudi Business

M. KAHN

Israel's dilemma: Zionism or a normal state

Editor's note: The above is the text of a lecture given by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, in Amman recently.

ISRAEL was not created by a people who had lived in their land for hundreds or thousands of years during which they spoke a single language. Nor was it established by the majority of the people in the country of its creation, for these were, in 1948, Palestinian Arabs. Israel was conceived by European Jews and established in Palestine, in Asia, to be a homeland for individuals or groups coming from many countries and with diverse cultural backgrounds. All that united them was their common religion. Most Israelis, in their accounts of Zionist history, attempt to obscure this background. Israeli writers promote the idea that the 1948 war was against the Arabs as a war of liberation, in which Israel had won the right to self-determination. Strong efforts are made by Zionist historians to present the Jewish minority that lived in Palestine at the beginning of this century as having constituted the nucleus of a people who then simply expanded under the British Mandate to the point where they could establish a state.

Zionist settlement, as we know it, was dictated in fact by constant efforts to achieve three objectives: first, the psychological mobilisation of Jews, wherever they lived, and especially in Europe, in support of the projected nation-state, by the use of religion and fear of persecution as basic themes. Jews were made to feel that they were aliens in the countries they lived in, so that they would take the decision to uproot themselves from their cultural environment and their homelands and go to Israel as immigrants. Second, the securing of land and work for these immigrants through collective efforts: this was the reason for the establishment of the World Zionist Organisation, the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund, and other political and financial institutions. Third, the uprooting of the original population, the Palestinian Arabs, from their land.

Zionist institutions

The Arab World rejected the State of Israel, established in 1948, and war was fought. The State of Israel, however, became a member of the United Nations, with the same rights and obligations as the other member states. In Israel itself, state institutions were set up and the military terrorist organisations were dissolved and replaced by the army. The first Knesset was elected and the first parliamentary government was formed. But behind the familiar facade of statehood, Israel retained a number of institutions that had been established by the Zionist

movement in the period before the building of the state, e.g., the Jewish Agency, the Settlement Department and the Jewish National Fund, which had close links with the earlier settler movement.

Thus, Israel had two sets of institutions, those of the state, and parallel with them, those of the Zionist movement. Even the political parties in Israel made a point of retaining their own settlement departments. In other words, the establishment of the State of Israel did not put an end to the Zionist movement's institutions. On the contrary, the government allotted a ministerial portfolio to absorption, thereby proving that the state was still operating in conformity with the principles of the Zionist movement. It was understood, however, that these settlement institutions would operate within the boundaries established in the 1948 war. The Israeli government called for permanent peace with its Arab neighbours, who persisted in rejecting her. Nasserism was anathema to Israel. There started to grow in the consciousness of the Israeli people the seeds of Israeli nationalism, as a natural and viable alternative to the Zionist idea with its expansionist tendencies and its emotional content. The question was, basically, whether Israel was to be the expression of grand national ambitions, i.e., a country whose destiny was subordinated to the original plans of Zionism, or whether it should regard itself as a state in the Middle East, whose principal purpose was to seek accommodation with other states and achieve a normal existence.

Then came the 1967 war in which Israel won a rapid military victory that astonished her enemies. The war likewise served to win her the admiration of her friends and sympathisers. But the outcome of the war was not the only surprise. The Arabs accepted U.N. Resolution 242, implicitly recognising Israel, and the world wished for peace between the Arabs and Israel, in this area which is strategically and economically important because of its oil reserves. All were surprised to find that, instead of exploiting its military victory to obtain the peace it claimed to have been seeking for two decades, Israel was now dragging its feet, procrastinating and impeding the peace efforts being made under the auspices of the United Nations. The international community was also surprised to see the dormant aspirations of settler Zionism breaking out afresh, and Israel transformed into a broad base from which

settlers fan out in all directions, northward to the Golan, eastward into the West Bank, and southward into the Gaza Strip and Sinai. The seeds of Israeli nationalism, which had started to germinate and flourish on the eve of the June War, went into hibernation in the sands of Sinai, the soil of the Jordan Valley and the summits of the Golan. This was revealed in statements like the one made by Yehuda Harel, one of the settler leaders in the Golan Heights, when he was interviewed by the New York Times correspondent in August 1975: "Israel is a country without frontiers. Our frontiers will be where we settle."

Territorial aims

One manifestation of the change that has taken place in Israeli thinking was the renewal of the settlement movement in the occupied territories. Instead of setting peace with her neighbours in the forefront of its priorities, Israel chose territorial expansion. If we recall that Israel's seizure of land had, from the start, been one of the principal causes of its conflict with the Arabs, we realised that in taking this step it had decided once more to risk provoking the hostility of its neighbours through expansion. It had chosen to follow the course of the Zionist movement, rather than acting in accordance with the requirements and interests of the state on the basis of international law and the rules governing international relations. This situation remained unchanged until the outbreak of the 1973 war. Regardless of its military results, which Arabs and Israelis appraise differently, this was had one important and unexpected result: it made the Israeli people aware of the yet-unexploited Arab capacities. Today there are two tendencies in Israel: the Zionist idea of Israel as an organic body with expanding frontiers; and the second, that sees Israel as a national home which does not need expanded frontiers so much as recognition, as a prelude to co-existence with the wider environment. These conflicting trends can be found in most Israelis, even those who come down on the side of the Zionist idea.

Conflicting trends

In its unmitigated form, the Zionist trend is characterised by emotionalism, impulsiveness and aggressiveness. It denies the existence of the people of Palestine, and believes that the population of the occupied territories must be dispersed and absorbed in the other Arab countries. It manoeuvres to gain time to create a fait accompli, and to exploit the land and natural resources of which it has already taken possession. It believes in force and in the effectiveness of military

DE FACTONOMICS

Population policy for Jordan

Part 4

By T.A. Jaber

MY CALL for a larger population size in Jordan attracted the attention and interest of many people over the last two weeks. It opened up the subject for discussion and debate, which is one of the objectives of writing this series. I feel it significant to underline, at this point, the following three observations:

- (1) Favouring larger population in Jordan does not mean that I am proposing this policy for every country in the world. Needless to say that Egypt, India or the Philippines have passed the optimal size of their population, and I am ready to join opinions in favour of population control in these and other countries with similar positions. In fact, a population policy has to be tailored specifically for each country in accordance with its socio-economic situation. Accordingly, my proposition is, as it was stated, confined to Jordan. I neither claim nor recommend its wider cross-the-board application, knowing that population explosion is not merely a slogan. The world population is expected to reach 10.5 billion by the year 2110.
- (2) The main argument against my proposition is the economic burden, and the pressure on utilised

resources, which a larger population implies. Meeting the basic needs of the people is economically costly but socially imperative. The argument goes that if we find it difficult to meet the basic needs of the present population, how are we going to cater for a larger population?

This is an apparently solid argument. However, it reflects to a certain extent the imbalanced character of our development. Financially, we are capable of assuring an acceptable level of services for every citizen. However, priority-setting in our development planning has been biased towards physical and large projects rather than the small-scale requirements of local communities that have increased year after year. Don't forget also that we cater in one way or another for the social services of the foreign community of workers.

(3) Talking about a larger size of population, or a higher rate of population increase, does not in itself provide the clear-cut answer for decision-makers. Which rate of increase is considered satisfactory or high enough? Jordan's population has increased over the last two decades by 3.8 per cent annually. The world average rate of population increase is 1.9 per cent, while that of develop-

ing countries is about double this rate. There are countries, mainly in Africa, with higher rate of population increase than in Jordan.

The natural rates of population growth in Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, Bahrain and Lebanon are 4.2, 3.7, 3.3, 3.1 and 2.8 per annum respectively. Thus, a second policy element is to agree on a rate of population growth which in turn leads to derivative policies and measures. I venture to proceed here and recommend maintaining the present rate for the coming two decades. This is quite modest when compared with policies of Iraq where policy-makers have subsidised larger families on the grounds that Iraq is underpopulated. In Israel, due to colonialist and racist considerations, Jewish immigrants are induced to flow to Israel from all-over the world.

In Jordan, I do not propose to subsidise larger families. But I do object to official policies leading to population control, that is, if there are any. Moreover, the social infrastructure should be expanded to satisfy the needs of not only the natural increase of population but also of the possible Jordanian returnees and their families presently residing in the Gulf.

Next week, I shall outline briefly other elements of the population policy for Jordan.

superiority to prevent any increase in Arab strength. It favours pre-emptive war. It also exerts every kind of economic and psychological pressure on the Palestinian Arabs under its rule, with a view to fragmenting their national cohesion. The advocates of this trend believe that Israel's policy of force and her military superiority will one day oblige the Arabs to accept her on her own terms, and that in the meantime Israel should expand over as large an area as possible.

The second trend, on the other hand, acknowledges the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to establish an independent state or national entity. It sees the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a curse rather than a blessing, because they impede efforts to achieve peace and render it more difficult to attain. It argues that these make Israel a garrison constantly in danger of attack, with doubtful prospects of being able to hold out, because in the long run time is on the side of the Arabs. It believes that Israel can survive only if she can do away with her image as an alien body in the area — an image that is intensified the more Israel provokes her neighbours and makes them feel that it endangers their very existence. It insists that Israel must withdraw from the territories it occupied in the June War, and allow the Palestinian people to decide their own future in their homeland. This alone will assure Israel's survival as a national state for the Jews. The people who follow this trend of thought maintain that Israel must accomplish these aims soon, before bitterness and hostility reach such a pitch that rapprochement becomes no longer possible, and that failure to do so would be a betrayal of the original objective of Zionism, namely, the establishment of a national home, not a fortress under perpetual siege.

Kind of settlement

As we have seen, these two trends reflect a division in the consciousness of the Israeli people that transcends the limits of political parties and blocs. They are differing concepts of how survival is to be ensured, not of a political or economic programme. The Zionists are not the first settlers in history, nor is Palestine the first land to be subjected to colonial settlement. Nor, indeed, is this the first time that Palestine has been subjected to such settlement. The Phoenicians settled North Africa in ancient times, the Crusaders settled the coast of Syria and Palestine, as well as part of Egypt and Jordan in the Middle Ages, and the Europeans settled North America, Australia and many parts of Africa. A study of these patterns of settlement and their

results shows that some of them met with success, others with disappointment and failure. For example, the Crusader pattern of settlement failed, while the European pattern succeeded in North America and Australia, though it failed in Africa. It may well be that the peace agreement which was concluded in London, under the auspices of the British government, to solve the problem of Rhodesia, marks the beginning of the end of another chapter in the history of European settlement in Africa.

Before trying to apply these criteria to successful and unsuccessful settlements, I want to make clear that by "constant factor" I mean the one that continues to operate against one party, without being liable to change, and by "variable factors" those that are not necessarily restricted to one party to the exclusion of the other. If, for example, settlers enjoy military, technological or economic superiority over their opponents, that does not mean that this superiority is necessarily permanent; for the other party may progress in one of these fields and turn the variable factor to its side of the conflict. Settlement, in its profoundest sense, is the uprooting of the indigenous population and its replacement by foreign settlers. Such an operation, by its very nature, cannot be achieved without severe tensions culminating in a bloody conflict, and the more firmly rooted the culture of the natives, and the stronger their sense of identity, the longer will the conflict last and the more elusive its resolution. If we take the American case as successful pattern of European settlement, we find that the Europeans had no difficulty in building a bridgehead in North America, thanks to the variable factor of their technological superiority over the Indians. As a result, Europeans poured into America, until in a relatively short time they achieved numerical superiority over their opponents. An example of an unsuccessful European settlement is that of the Crusaders in Syria and Egypt. The reason for the preliminary success achieved by

the Crusaders was the variable factor of their military superiority over the local Muslim population. Once the region was united under the leadership of Saladin, it was certain that the Muslims would win the final victory, because the constant factor was turned in favour of the original population, with its distinctive civilisation and superior numbers.

But which of these patterns applies to the present situation in Israel? Can Israel last and survive, in conformity with the European pattern in America, or is she doomed to failure, as happened to the Crusader kingdom in the same area which Israel is trying to claim in the twentieth century? Israel has succeeded so far, thanks to the variable factors of military, scientific, and technological superiority and its close links with a world power, the United States. On the other hand, Ben-Gurion himself pointed out the constant factor, namely the overwhelming demographic superiority of the Arabs. Should Israel's policy of annexation and the denial of Palestinian rights be continued, a Crusader, rather than an American, outcome seems more likely.

In conclusion

As I see it, the peace agreement with Egypt was an expression of the trend in Israel placing the preservation of the state in the Middle East above ideological considerations, especially as it involved the dismantling of the settlements in Sinai. On the other hand, insistence on a unified Israeli Jerusalem and on Begin's so-called "autonomy" plan for the Palestinians is a clear expression of the persistence of the Zionist trend. In basing its proposed solution of the Palestine problem on a partial withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's links with Jordan, the Israeli Labour Party is trying to achieve a compromise between the rationale of the state, which is prepared to recognise that the Palestinian people exist and have their own land, and the Zionist ideology, which cannot accept the Palestinian people's full right to self-determination, and seeks to establish new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza.

At present, the emotional trend of the Zionist movement still prevails over the more rational attachment to the survival of the state. Is there any hope of the rational trend growing and expanding? Could it become the basis for a programme of a broad-based Israeli political party? And if this happens, what will be the attitude of the Palestinians, and of other Arabs, who have on more than one occasion hinted that they are prepared to have dealings with the state, but not with the movement?

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

مكتبة الأم

ish expert to explain theories of early learning tonight

Bringing up babies on books

Meg Abu Hamdan
writes to the Jordan Times

N. Aug. 9 — Rajar — active and five months old in his father's arm while never leave the pages of a picture book his father is to him.

times he squirms, or with a crooked smile, at a intonation or well-er picture: often he urn the pages. At the end ry he reaches out to push k into his eager mouth.

has been read to since the was born, and stories can d his attention for up to 30 , quiet him when he's d stimulate him when he's

passive.

It's remarkably impressive behaviour, and lends great force to Prof. David Doake's lecture, to be given Monday night at the British Council, about the research he and others have undertaken showing that children can learn to read and write — at the same time as they learn to talk.

This theory is in almost direct contrast to the popularly held belief that children must have control over oral language before they can be taught to read, and that teaching children to read must only be done at school. But according to Prof. Doake, to defer helping a child with his reading until such a late stage is actually harmful, and prevents many children from becoming avid readers and writers.

So when and how do you start helping your child to read? Given the baseline security of being warm, dry, fed and loved, a baby — as demonstrated by Rajar — will respond very quickly to the warm sharing human experience and the total attention of his parent when he is being read to.

So the best time to start helping your child is as soon as possible. The best way is by reading to him, and through this experience the child will start to establish an important positive attitude towards books and reading that will influence his reading behaviour for the rest of his life.

At the same time he will develop a strong interest in and motivation for mastering the task of being able to read for himself. So, just as the child learns to



Prof. David Doake

talk by talking, he will learn to read by reading, which he achieves by first participating in a favourite story either by mumbling along with the reader or by supplying words. Then he will demand this favourite story over and over again until he is able to reconstruct the story for himself, using the pictures and pages as cues, so accurately that he can and will correct the errors or miscues the reader makes.

Eventually the child realises that the print, and not the pictures or the reader's mind, carries the message; and once this important and difficult concept is surmounted, the child will follow the words, then the letters, and learn to read and retrieve the story for himself.

Start with the whole

This method of learning follows the principle that seems to apply to all human learning — that one starts with the whole experience, and gradually breaks it down into

its various components. For example, when learning to drive a car one does not start by sitting at the side of the road pressing the brake for one hour. You start by driving the car, however badly, and then gradually learn how to use all the different parts to the best effect.

The same applies to reading — the child learns the whole story first, and then takes it apart into paragraphs, sentences, phrases, words and then letters. He goes from a meaningful whole to parts, rather than from meaningless parts to the whole — which latter is the present method of teaching in most countries.

And this is not the only problem with present teaching methods, which are based on the behavioural conditioning principles used with rats and pigeons, rather than on sound language learning methods. In the classroom the children's learning is directed solely by the teacher, who tells them what to read and how, and demands total accuracy.

These methods have, however, been shown to be inhibitive to the child's own learning process — first, they deny children the right to control their own learning, which they do remarkably well if left to it — they will correct themselves over grammar, spelling and the like. Second, reading is not an accurate process — as long as we get the meaning we are satisfied; so not only is stress on complete accuracy misplaced, but it prevents the child from being prolific, and bores and intimidates him.

Therefore a new teaching method was thought to be necessary; and it was by going into the homes of children who had learnt to read early, or who learned to read very quickly and with little assistance from the teacher once at school, that Prof. Doake and



In the privacy of a listening post, a child enjoys "reading" for herself the small book version of a story she has shared with the other members of the class.



Warmth of sharing a book: the warm human sharing occurs when parents and children come together for a story.

others saw a possible solution.

All these children, without exception, came from book-oriented homes. They had been read to for many hundreds, often thousands of hours before school, and books had been part and parcel of their upbringing.

On the other hand, the children who found reading an insurmountable task were the ones that had been deprived of a preschool experience with books in the typical bedtime story situation.

This latter case is often the reason that children in Jordan find it hard to learn to read classical Arabic, which is considered too difficult for a young preschool child to cope with. Children in their early years, however, have an amazing ability to learn languages; and parents here in Jordan

should not be discouraged from reading Arabic to their children by the fact that written Arabic is complex.

So, based on these observations, the bedtime story technique was brought into some classrooms. Huge colourful, interestingly worded books (with words like gluttonous, preened and flutter) are read to the children, who can all see the pages, by the teacher. The children then listen to the tape-recorded story again and again on headphones while they follow along in a smaller version of the "Big Book".

This method reproduces as closely as possible the book-oriented environment experienced by the children who learned to read early and quickly.

Since its introduction into schools, first in New Zealand and later in 1978 in Canada, this method has been hugely successful, and it is now used in thousands of classrooms by teachers who were desperate for such new ideas. Prof. Doake hopes it will be used here in Jordan, and already some schools are eager to try it.

Meanwhile, Prof. Doake's lecture tomorrow evening is a must for any parent who wants to help his child, and of interest to everyone. After listening to the professor and seeing his son Rajar — who may be present to give a demonstration — there can be no doubt that reading to children from their first months, and the resultant new method of teaching, can do nothing but good.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED
Wadi Saqra Road
East of New Traffic Bridge
Across From Holiday Inn
Tel. 61922
AMMAN

Shepherd's Pub
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Hotel Pub.
Open 12 noon to 1 a.m.
Snacks & steaks served.

Philadelphia Hotel
THE NEWEST DISCO IN TOWN IN THE OLDEST HOTEL IN AMMAN
NOW AT PHILADELPHIA OPEN HOTEL
my place
SUPER DISCO
FOR RES CALL 7891
COUPLES ONLY
Open Monday 12:00 - 3:00 a.m.

AMMAN
Holiday Inn
At the Roof Top Night Club
BEST ARGENTINA
FLOOR SHOW & LIVE BAND
Tonight at 9 p.m. until the 1st Sept. only
Res. 63100

RESTAURANT TAIWAN
TOURISMO
Opposite Al-Nahd Maternity Hospital
3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41083
Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue during your next visit.
Take-away orders welcome.
Welcome and thank you

To advertise in this section
phone 6771-2-3

To advertise in this section
phone 6771-2-3

RESTAURANT CHINA
The First & Best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
First Circle, Jabal Amman
Near Ahliyyah Girl's School
Open Daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

TRANSPORTATION

CLEARANCE SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM AIR FREIGHT - PACKING
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
General Sales Agents for:
SAS - Scandinavian Airlines
TWA Airlines
Tel. 37195, 22324-5, 6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
PACKING & CRATING
AIR & SEA FREIGHT
TRAVEL & TOURISM
Tel. 62722, 62723
38141, 22565
tlx. 21635 P.O. Box 2143

To advertise in this section
phone 6771-2-3

Philadelphia Rent-A-Car
ALL NEW CARS FULLY INSURED
Philadelphia Hotel
Tel. 25194

ORIENT TRANSPORT
FOR YOUR AIRFREIGHT, SEAFREIGHT, OVERLAND TRANSPORT, PACKING & HOUSEHOLD REMOVAL
CONTACT US FOR A QUOTATION.
TEL AMMAN 64128-9-30
AQABA 2135
TLX. 21547 P.O. BOX 926489

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR
1981 MODELS AVAILABLE
TEL. 39197-8

SATELLITE RENT A CAR
fleet & individual rental
representatives
for
ARABALI / NEAR HOUSING BANK / TEL. 25767

AQABA

Holiday Inn
Enjoy our delightful Evening Dinner Buffet & Friday Lunch & Dinner Buffets in sunny Aqaba
Tel. 2426 Tlx. 62263 JO

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
AQABA
Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant
Tel. 4633

CHINA RESTAURANT
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available.
Open daily 11:30-3:30, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel 4415

ORIENT RESTAURANT ABOVE HOMAM SUPERMARKET | GRINDLAYS BANK
AQABA THEATER
AL-SHARIF BAR
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

MISCELLANEOUS

Scandinavian
See the latest in Danish sitting room furniture, wall units and bedrooms at Scandinavian Showroom. We have a large selection of sitting rooms in luxurious Chintz material. Furniture available tax-free to those entitled!

Ghalia
For a good look!
At Ghalia we have everything to make you look your best... that includes expert hair styling, beauty care treatments & the finest in beauty care products.
Shmeisani, near Tower Hotel

FINLANDIA VISIT THE NEW FINLANDIA SHOWROOM
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE
Our new Tel. No. 39494
See map for directions.

ECONOMY

Gloomy prospects for global economic growth in 1980s, World Bank warns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) — Global economic growth in the 1980s will at best be no better than in the 1970s and the gap between rich and poor will continue to increase, the World Bank said today.

If economic conditions deteriorate, the number of people poor in the world could rise 12 per cent to 850 million by the end of the decade, the bank said.

The dire tone of the bank's 192-page annual report was set in a covering letter by Robert McNamara who retired as the bank's president on July 1 after serving for 13 years. He has been replaced by U.S. banker A.W. Clausen.

"Even under the relatively optimistic assumptions of this report's high case projections, the income gap between the richest and poorest countries will continue to increase. Under the low case, even the number of individuals living in absolute poverty

will rise," Mr. McNamara said.

The report concluded that, at best, global economic growth in the 1980s would be no better than it was in the 1970s.

But under more pessimistic assumptions, the current decade could prove significantly more painful for some countries than the last 10 years did, the bank said.

The bank said, prospects were best for the middle-income countries and worst for the low-income nations particularly in Africa.

Economic growth was likely to range between four per cent and 5.2 per cent a year for the 60 middle-income countries, with growth rates pushing up to eight per cent for some of the east Asian nations.

But annual growth for the 36 poorest countries was expected to be no better than 2.8 to four per cent and, in some cases, might even fall behind population growth.

"Unless they (the poorest countries) receive more financial support, and quickly, their prospects are bleak," the bank said.

The report chastised some rich countries for a growing reluctance to contribute to institutions like the bank, which direct much of their resources to poor countries.

"The level and outlook for (multilateral lending assistance) is cause for serious concern to the low-income countries," the report said.

"In the United States, which is already one of the smallest donors in terms of the proportion of its GNP (Gross National Product), new budget proposals indicate future aid will be lower than it was a year ago," it added.

"The United Kingdom has announced cuts in previously planned programmes."

The bank said, however, that the Arab members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Scandinavian countries had kept their aid levels high and there was hope that Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, Italy and Switzerland would increase their contributions.

The report concluded that the 1980s could produce economic growth of 3.6 per cent for the 18 industrial countries, if they continued to make necessary adjustments to their economies.

But the bank said that if things went badly, growth in the industrial countries could be as small as 2.8 per cent.

In either case, the bank said that the first half of the 1980s would prove less dynamic for the rich countries than the second half because they would still be digging out of recession.

The annual report said prospects for oil-exporting nations should continue to improve during this decade, with growth ranging

between 5.4 and 6.2 per cent.

One of the major concerns voiced by the bank was the tendency of countries to readjust their economies by trimming social programmes such as education and health services.

This, the bank said, would ultimately lead to even more poverty in the world over the long term.

Despite the pessimistic tone of the report, Helen Hughes, head of the bank's economic projections department, told reporters: "Looking at the developing countries as a whole, even at the low-income levels, we see no threat of a general financial crisis."

Three countries, Senegal, Angola and Kenya, moved up from low-income status in last year's report to middle-income status this year.

Angola's elevation resulted from improved oil development and Kenya's from the success of sounder economic policies. Some of Senegal's improvement was attributed to revisions of previous economic estimates.

Tureiki urges Saudis to accept majority decision

BAHRAIN, Aug. 9 (R) — OPEC countries will press Saudi Arabia to cut its huge oil exports and raise its price by four dollars a barrel at emergency talks this month on the world oil glut, Libyan External Affairs Secretary Ali Abdel Salam Tureiki said today.

"If the Saudis insist on keeping their present position it would be the end of OPEC," he told Reuters in an interview. "It would be a serious crisis to OPEC if Saudi Arabia does not accept the decision of the majority."

But Dr. Tureiki said none of the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) members was willing to cut its prices as Saudi Arabia wanted.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has engineered the glut by pumping oil at a near-record 10.25 million barrels a day (bd), despite a plunge in world demand, in a bid to force down the higher OPEC prices.

Dr. Tureiki said all 13 OPEC countries wanted the emergency meeting which should be held before the end of August, although no specific date or venue had been decided. Saudi Arabia told an Algerian envoy three days ago that it would attend, he added.

Kuwait's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah, said yesterday a special meeting would be held soon and he had assurances the situation would improve.

Dr. Tureiki said OPEC was split in two. "On the one hand is Saudi Arabia and on the other all the

other OPEC countries.

"Everyone is in favour that Saudi Arabia reduce its exports of oil and raise its price to the level of OPEC decisions, to \$36," Dr. Tureiki said.

When OPEC last met in Geneva on May 26, it set a ceiling for the base or marker price of \$36 but left members free to charge less. Only Saudi Arabia, which charges \$32 a barrel, chose to do so. North African producers are charging about \$40 a barrel for their high quality crudes.

Asked if the meeting could achieve anything, Dr. Tureiki said "I don't think the Saudis would take the risk of the complete destruction of the economies of other countries. It is very dangerous."

He added that if, for any reason, Saudi Arabia did not go to the meeting he thought the other OPEC countries should have talks anyway and discuss the situation.

"It is a question of survival for certain countries that depend mainly on oil, either in the Gulf or outside," he said.

Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with Libya last year after the Tripoli government criticised the kingdom for using U.S. advanced warning aircraft (AWACS) following the start of the Gulf war.

Dr. Tureiki has visited Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates during his present Gulf tour to gain support for the meeting. He will visit Qatar in the next day or two.

Romania turns to Comecon for economic reassurance

By Anthony Robinson

Romania has been a thorn in the side of Comecon's planners for 20 years. A nationalistic maverick in the Eastern bloc's ranks, it has consistently resisted all attempts to transform the ten-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance into a more integrated organic grouping along the lines of the European Economic Community.

Now, however, with their ambitions stagnating and their economy grossly distorted, the Romanians are ready to change their ways.

A combination of domestic economic crisis, burdensome hard currency debts and the need for Soviet oil have forced a radical

review of Romania's long-term economic policies. There is a realisation that closer links with Comecon are needed to give both political and economic reassurance in the difficult years ahead.

There are also signs that recent events in Poland have struck a blow at President Nicolae

Ceausescu's confidence in his ability to push ahead with ambitious economic growth plans based on heavy investment in industry at the expense of agriculture and living standards.

Poland has shown all the East European leaders that there are limits beyond which it is no longer possible to push a new generation of citizens who have grown up under Communism but whose aspirations include a decent standard of living and greater political and cultural freedom.

But it is the Romanian regime which appears to have most felt the need for a change. This is not only because Romanians suffer the lowest standard of living in Eastern Europe but also because the economic basis of Romania's hitherto nationalistic existence

has been severely eroded in recent years.

In the early 1970s, Romania lost its former oil self-sufficiency due to a combination of declining yields from long-worked oil fields and rapid expansion of the petro-chemical industry.

This did not stop heavy investment in the petro-chemical and refining industries, however, so that now Romania's domestic oil production is around 12 million tons while refining capacity is estimated at 33 million tons. With refinery output currently 30 per cent and more below capacity Romania is finding that the cost of refining expensive imported crude, including 1.4 million tons from the Soviet Union last year, outweighs the advantages of selling refined products on a depre-

ssed world market.

The oil and petro-chemical industry is perhaps an extreme case of what has gone wrong for Romania. But two decades of forced industrialisation based on

Romania's economic problems, particularly its need for Soviet oil, mean that it can no longer maintain its determinedly independent stance from the rest of Comecon.

end of 1980, and increasing dependence not only on imported plant and technology but also components, semi-manufactures and raw materials.

At the same time low quality

They feel that President Ceausescu was emboldened to make such a statement by the successful conclusion in June of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, of which Romania is the sole Comecon member. These led to the approval of two loans totalling \$1.46 billion. In return, Romania promised to raise domestic retail and wholesale prices, especially food and energy, and to reduce investment and planned growth targets.

A recent study by the Washington-based Wharton Economics Forecasting Associates, however, questions the good sense of the IMF decision in view of Wharton's own projections that on current trends Romania's hard currency debt is likely to rise to \$16.2 billion by the end of 1982, and that the IMF is merely encouraging Romania to carry on largely as before.

Widespread scepticism in the Western financial community was undoubtedly a factor behind President Ceausescu's decision earlier this year unceremoniously to dump the ambitious five-year plan targets announced at the November 1979 party congress and to seek closer ties with Comecon.

In his speech recently President Ceausescu announced that targets for industrial growth would be trimmed to an average 7.6 per cent from the 9-10 per cent out-

lined in the original five-year plan while resources would be diverted to agriculture to allow an average 5 per cent annual growth in farm production.

These targets are, however, not considered high by outsiders especially as they are supposed to be accompanied mainly by sharp increases in labour productivity and efficiency. The growth of overall investment will be limited to 5 per cent annually, the president said.

The emphasis of the new plan like the old, will concentrate on development of Romania's oil and hydro-power potential by nuclear energy (using Canadian Candu technology) with greater emphasis on the development of micro-processors, industrial robots and other aids to higher productivity.

The trouble is that Romanian workers' morale is very low. The new technical intelligentsia thrown up by the industrialisation drive is frustrated by rigid central planning, low incomes, restricted travel opportunities, the intrigues and reshuffles of the Ceausescu court and the waste which he accompanied the dash for growth.

President Ceausescu himself has revealed the degree of inefficiency built into the system. Romania, he said recently, consumed as much power as countries with three times Romania's national income.

Financial Times News Feature

Review of Romania's long-term economic policies. There is a realisation that closer links with Comecon are needed to give both political and economic reassurance in the difficult years ahead.

There are also signs that recent events in Poland have struck a blow at President Nicolae

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

FOR RENT

Modern furnished and unfurnished apartments consist of three bedrooms, two bedrooms, one bedroom. Centrally heated with telephones.

Location:
A. Jabal Amman, Zahran Quarter.
B. Shmeisani: Near Birds' Garden.
Tel. 41443.

TO LET

A furnished or unfurnished apartment. Area of building 650 square metres. Building consists of two stories 3 apartments with independent central heating.

Please contact Mr. Anwar Qutainah, the owner of the building, Tel. 39378 from 1 - 4 p.m. only, or at the building itself behind the Gardens.

sol phryne
FERRY

LATAKIA/LIMASSOL/
RHODES/PIRAEUS

Weekly Service every Sunday

BOOK EARLY

FOR INFORMATION PLEASE CALL:
TAWFIQ ZAATARAH & CO.
P.O. Box 926436, Tel. 43532, TLX 21889 AREF
JABAL AMMAN, 3RD. CIRCLE,
PRINCE MOHAMMAD STREET
AMMAN - JORDAN.

SECRETARY WANTED

KUWAIT SHIPPING AGENCIES

Announce that need a secretary experienced in secretarial work together with a good command of the English and Arabic, typing in both languages and telex operating. Applicants should have minimum of five years experience.

Salary is good and according to qualifications

For further information, please contact: Tel. 5531, 5521 for work at the Aqaba office.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Furnished flat behind Jordan University, second-floor with lift, separate garage, water reservoir. Three bedrooms, toilet and two bathrooms, one sitting room, one dining, one salon. Centrally heated. Can be rented unfurnished. Status of tenant will be taken into consideration.

Tel. 94896 9 a.m. in the morning or 44550, 67171

GERMAN CAR FOR SALE

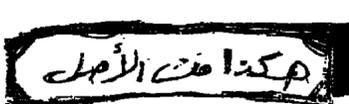
Golf L, 1978. Customs not paid, in excellent condition. White cream, convertible and accessories.

Tel. 42613

FOR RENT

A deluxe furnished flat in Jabal Amman, 7th Circle with two bedrooms, two verandas, sitting and dining room, separate central heating unit and telephone.

Tel. 811071



WORLD

Irish riots coincide with anniversary violence

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (Agencies) — Two people died today as police fought running street battles with rioters in several parts of Northern Ireland following the death in prison of a ninth Republican guerrilla hunger striker.

Police came under automatic rifle fire in Londonderry and in West Belfast rioters pelted them with about 1,000 petrol bombs. The violence erupted yesterday as news spread of the death in Belfast's Maze prison of Thomas McIlwee, 23-year-old member of an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing squad who was serving a 20-year jail sentence.

He had refused food for 62 days. The imprisoned guerrillas began the latest series of hunger strikes on March 1 to back their campaign for changes in their prison regime.

Rioting continued late into the night and sporadic incidents were reported in Belfast today. Tension mounted further as Republican sympathisers set out for a demonstration later today marking the 10th anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in Ireland.

The British government introduced internment on Aug. 9, 1971, under pressure from the then Northern Ireland Premier Brian Faulkner who saw it as the only way to smash the IRA.

On the first day of internment, the British Army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary rounded up

more than 300 Republicans who were placed in the long Kesh internment camp, now the Maze prison where McIlwee and the eight other hunger strikers have died this year.

Marches are planned in all major centres to mark the anniversary and protests have also been organised to mark the anniversary next Friday of the deployment of British troops in the province in 1969.

The protests come amid signs of rising frustration among Republican sympathisers over the deadlock in finding solution to the

Former Russian officer claims Brezhnev abducted Wallenberg in Budapest

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — A former Soviet Red Army lieutenant claimed in a newspaper interview here yesterday that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was commander of a special squad that abducted Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest during the close of World War II. The branch operated there under Mr. Brezhnev's command.

"I have met several of the officers in the special political army unit which planned and carried out the kidnapping of Wallenberg. And Brezhnev was in command of the unit," Yaakov Lakhotsky-Menaker was quoted by the Stockholm tabloid Aftonbladet.

Mr. Lakhotsky-Menaker, who was granted permission to leave the Soviet Union was interviewed by the Swedish newspaper in Israel, where he now lives.

Mr. Wallenberg who saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazis in Budapest at the end of the war was arrested by the Soviet in Jan. 1945.

The Soviets, who believed Mr. Wallenberg was an American spy, claimed two months later that the Swedish diplomat had been killed by Hungarian Nazis.

But according to several witnesses, the Soviets had brought Mr. Wallenberg to Romania and then to a Moscow prison.

The Kremlin subsequently has insisted the Swede died in a Moscow prison in 1947, a story disclaimed repeatedly by a number of testimonies by ex-prisoners.

Mr. Brezhnev, who was appointed major general in Nov. 1944, was the head of the political branch of the Soviet 18th army fighting against the Nazis in Hungary during the World War II, according to official Soviet documents.

The 18th army did not actually take part in the Battle of Budapest, but a special unit from its polit-

hunger strikes. In a statement smuggled out of the Maze prison and released by Republican sources in Belfast, the prisoners accused the British government of duplicity in rejecting their latest attempt to achieve a settlement.

The prisoners initially had demanded special status but they said they would be satisfied with reforms applied to all prisoners.

Mr. Atkins rejected the statement, saying it indicated no substantial change in the demands which he said would mean the government abandoning responsibility for the prisoners.

In their latest reply the prisoners described this as ludicrous and said: "We are merely attempting to outline a prison regime which will permit prison officers and prisoners to peacefully co-

exist." Fifty-three people have died in violence since the hunger strikes began. The latest were a man aged

40 killed as police used plastic bullets to disperse rioters near Belfast and a youth aged 19 was shot in the head during a sniping attack

on police. During the rioting, which broke out in virtually every Catholic district of this capital, mobs attacked four police stations and two army bases with gasoline bombs, police reported. A bank and two shops were badly damaged by fire.

Police reported 34 arrests by dawn, including five alleged gasoline bombers, police reported.

Israel's new policy guidelines

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the guidelines set by the Israeli government for its policies in the next four years.

1. Recognition of the common fate and joint struggle for the existence of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel and in the Diaspora.

2. The right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel, an eternal right that cannot be called into question, and which is intertwined with the right to security and peace.

3. The government will continue to place its aspirations for peace at the head of its concerns, and no effort will be spared in order to further peace. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is an historic turning point in Israel's status in the Middle East.

4. The government will continue to use all means to prevent war.

5. The government will diligently observe the Camp David agreements.

6. The government will work for the renewal of negotiations on the implementation of the agreement on full autonomy for the Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

7. The autonomy agreed upon at Camp David means neither sovereignty nor self-determination. The autonomy agreements set down at Camp David are guarantees that under no conditions will a Palestinian state emerge in the territory of western "Eretz Yisrael".

8. At the end of the transition period, set down in the Camp David agreements, Israel will raise its claim, and act to realize its right of sovereignty over Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

9. Settlement in the Land of Israel is a right and an integral part of the nation's security. The government will act to strengthen, expand and develop settlement. The government will continue to honour the principle that Jewish settlement will not cause the eviction of any person from his land, village or city.

10. Equal rights for all residents will continue to exist in the Land of Israel, with no distinctions (on the basis) of religion, race, nationality, sex, or ethnic community.

11. Israel will not descend from the Golan Heights, nor will it remove any settlement established there. It is the government that will decide on the appropriate timing for the imposition of Israeli Law, jurisdiction, and administration on the Golan Heights.

12. The government will guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual, the encouragement of free enterprise, equality of opportunity and advancement of the individual and his well-being.

13. The government will act to curb inflation and to ensure a reasonable standard of living for all residents of the state.

14. The government will work to eliminate poverty, and to extend assistance to large families, especially in housing and education.

15. The government will carry on with the project of neighbourhood renewal.

16. A constant effort will be made to increase capital investments from abroad, for the renewal of economic growth.

17. The government will continue to make a special effort to realize and encourage a programme of rental housing. The government will continue to work to eliminate the housing shortage.

18. The government will fight unemployment, strive to ensure jobs, and will promote creativity and the work ethic.

19. The government will encourage and provide incentives for increased productivity and output, in a joint effort to increase the national product and exports.

20. The government will work to improve labour relations and to reduce disputes affecting the economy, including legislation for governmental-judicial arbitration in vital services, which will be stipulated in the law itself.

21. The government will act to encourage and expand agriculture and settlement of all types.

22. The government will work to prevent emigration and to bring those citizens who have left, back to the homeland. The government will act to increase immigration from both the East and the West.

23. The government will work to eliminate crime and violence, and to instill respect for the law.

24. The ability of the people to make war on crime, and especially violent crime, in all its manifestations, will be strengthened.

25. The government will make an effort to establish a free educational system beginning at the age of three.

26. An extended school day will be introduced, especially in development towns and economically-disadvantage neighbourhoods.

27. Education will be based on the eternal values of Israel's Torah, on the values of Judaism and Zionism, love of the people Israel, and love of the homeland.

28. The government will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion to every citizen and resident, will provide for community religious requirements using state means, and will guarantee religious education to all children whose parents so desire.

Minister concedes Brigades win

ROME, Aug. 9 (R) — Italy's interior minister admitted today that the Red Brigades had won the latest round in their 10-year war against the state.

"In recent weeks, the state has had to register a defeat," Minister Virginio Rognoni said, referring to the "spring and summer offensive" of the Red Brigades, when they held four people prisoner simultaneously.

Zimbabwean troublemaker loses top job

SALISBURY, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — Edgar Tekere, the controversial Zimbabwean politician who led gunmen in the slaying of a 68-year-old white farmer last year, has lost his top post as secretary-general of the ruling ZANU (P.F.) Party, it was reported today.

Mr. Tekere, 44, who was dismissed as manpower minister from the cabinet by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in January, told reporters yesterday: "I am no longer the secretary-general. I am now just a task man."

The pro-government Sunday Mail newspaper reported that it was believed the central committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) Party met a week ago and decided to remove Mr. Tekere.

Only last month Prime Minister Mugabe warned malcontents they would be sacked from the party.

It was not clear whether Mr. Tekere, a member of the central committee, attended the reported meeting.

But the proposal to dismiss him came from the prime minister himself, party officials who would not be identified said.

Mr. Tekere has lately been publicly critical of what he calls the slow pace of revolution in Zimbabwe since independence April last year.

He was appointed ZANU secretary-general, number three post in the party, while he and Mr. Mugabe were political prisoners of the former government of Mr. Ian Smith. Later, when they were released, both together fled into neighbouring Mozambique and were in exile for six years until returning to Zimbabwe early last year to fight elections after Britain organised a ceasefire in the war.

In December last year Mr. Tekere was acquitted in the high court of a capital charge of murder after admitting leading a gang of ex-guerrillas in an attack on a farmhouse near Salisbury.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Castro won't attend North-South summit

COZUMEL, Mexico, Aug. 9 (R) — Cuba said today it would stay away from an autumn summit of rich and poor countries which the United States threatened to boycott if the Havana government were present. Its decision was announced after talks between President Fidel Castro and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo whose country will host the 22-nation conference in October. Diplomats said the Cuban action was a major concession to lift a threat to the conference taking place. It had been lobbying at the United Nations to be at the meeting in its capacity as chairman of the Non-aligned movement. Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said Dr. Castro had agreed to free Third World nations invited to the conference of "any moral obligations they might feel towards Cuba." The Mexican and Cuban leaders discussed the outcome of a preparatory meeting for the conference in Mexico last week. They said Cuba was anxious not to upset its close relationship with Mexico.

Poll shows public dislike of air strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (R) — A majority of Americans approve strike and two thirds believe the controllers were wrong to walk out, according to a Gallup poll. The telephone poll of 611 adults carried out for Newsweek magazine showed that 57 per cent approved Mr. Reagan's strike stance, 31 per cent disapproved while the rest took no position. The survey also gave President Reagan a high rating for his overall performance in office. Sixty per cent approved of his performance and 25 per cent disapproved.

Concorde off to U.S. despite protests

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) — Air France's Concorde flight to New York took off this morning despite a call by French air traffic controllers' unions to refuse flight clearance for U.S.-bound planes, an Air France spokesman said. "The 1100 (0900 GMT) Concorde flight to New York, the first flight of the day to the U.S., took off without problems, at 1105 (0905 GMT)," he said. "We have heard nothing official from the unions," another spokesman said. The National Union of Air Traffic Controllers (SNCTA), to which 45 per cent of French controllers belong, said today it had signed an agreement with the civil aviation workers union calling on French controllers to refuse clearance to U.S.-bound flights, both for takeoff and to cross French air space.

Mrs. Gandhi names 2 cabinet changes

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made two ministerial changes in her cabinet today but left temporary appointees in charge of several key ministries. An official announcement said Planning Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari would now head the industry ministry, which had been run by a junior minister, Mr. Charanjit Chhabra, but would retain temporary responsibility for the labour ministry. Education Minister S.B. Chavan, appointed last October in the first government changes since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power 19 months ago, was shifted to the planning ministry. Mrs. Gandhi's aunt, Mrs. Sheila Kaul, minister of state for education, would now be in charge of the education ministry. Mrs. Gandhi retained the defence portfolio, while the ministry of civil supplies, vacant since Vidya Chann Shukla resigned last March, remained the responsibility of Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh, the announcement said.

N.Koreans help train Zimbabwean army

SALISBURY, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — More than 100 North Korean soldiers arrived here yesterday to help train troops of Zimbabwe's national army, airport sources said. The sources, who would not be identified, said the soldiers arrived about 3 a.m. in a Korean air force Soviet-made transport plane. There was no immediate statement from the 15-month-old Socialist government on specifically what role the Koreans would play or how long they would be in the country. The Chronicle newspaper in Zimbabwe's second largest city of Bulawayo yesterday reported "a large contingent" of North Koreans had earlier moved into an army camp in the Inyanga Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe near Mozambique. The 960 kilometre frontier has been the scene of clashes between troops of the Marxist Mozambique government and rebels who are said to be backed by South Africa. Zimbabwe has pledged to support Mozambique against any external military threat through a defence pact signed last year. European diplomat sources said foreign ministry officials had told them North Koreans would be training a brigade of some 5,000 Zimbabweans. The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa, told a news conference here Friday that all but 1000 of some 35,000 ex-guerrilla had been integrated into the national army under the supervision of some seconded British army instructors.

Expelled Soviet diplomat leaves ahead of deadline

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — Expelled Soviet diplomat Viktor Lazine flew out of Britain today for Moscow, 24 hours ahead of the deadline set by the Conservative government.

Mr. Lazine, a second secretary at the Soviet embassy here, was seen off at London's Heathrow airport by three Soviet officials.

He boarded a jet of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, with a woman and two children, one aged about 12 and one in a pushchair — apparently his wife and children.

Britain's Conservative government announced Mr. Lazine's expulsion last Tuesday, saying only that he indulged in "activities incompatible with his status as a diplomat."

Informed British sources said later Mr. Lazine tried to recruit a "foreigner" as a Soviet agent.

Officials have refused comment on later British press reports which ranged from accusations

that Mr. Lazine helped foment last month's widespread urban rioting, and tried to recruit a U.S. businessman as a spy.

Mr. Lazine's departure reduced the number of Soviet diplomats in London to 46, the same as the number of British diplomats in the Soviet Union.

He was the first Soviet diplomat expelled by Britain since 1971.

Mr. Lazine left as the Conservative Sunday Telegraph reported that he tried to recruit an American businessman as a spy.

The Sunday Express, meanwhile, said Mr. Lazine was trying to set up a spy network in British government departments by recruiting key civil servants. It said he was reported by a woman civil servant he tried to recruit.

The newspaper also claimed he tried to recruit "non-Britons here and speculated that a "third power" may have been involved in the expulsion.

Torrijos' death signals unrest

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 9 (R) — The death of Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos in a plane crash has left a power vacuum in Central America that could have far-reaching consequences both in his own country and abroad.



Gen. Omar Torrijos

Although he stepped down as self-styled "chief of government" three years ago Gen. Torrijos remained the "power behind the throne" in this international banking centre and was regarded as a stabilising influence in a volatile region.

With the 52-year-old former dictator's personal leadership gone, the growing domestic problems he held in check for 13 years could result in problems for both Panama and the United States, while the loss of his influence abroad may have a considerable bearing on events in neighbouring countries.

Best known as the leader who wrested future control of the Panama Canal from the United States, Gen. Torrijos supported and provided havens for leftist insurgents from Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala while maintaining close contacts with near by rightist governments as well as the U.S.

He was also a respected moderating influence and although a supporter of the Sandinist guerrillas who overthrew Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza after a bloody civil war in 1979, he urged them not to tilt the balance of their revolution in favour of hard-line communism.

Former Guatemalan president Kjell Laugerud believes that leftist guerrillas can expect less support now that Gen. Torrijos is dead and that their activities in Central America "will be seen to diminish".

In Panama, only the general's personal charisma and skill in compromise kept the peace between radical students, conservative businessmen, trade unionists, farmers and Indian peasants.

A popular figure who often wore an olive green uniform and an Australian-style bush hat, carrying a Colt .45 revolver and with a whisky canteen hanging from his belt, he brooked no argument. His international backers were as different in their politics as his domestic followers.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro supplied Gen. Torrijos with personalised 10-inch Havana cigars, the late president Tito of Yugoslavia gave him advice and non-aligned support and American banker David Rockefeller introduced Panama to the international financial world.

The general also maintained close links with the Caribbean and supported independence for Belize, which is to be granted self-rule by Britain next month despite Guatemalan claims to its territory.

Diplomatic sources here consider few other local politicians capable of filling the gap left by Gen. Torrijos. Domestic instability could affect not only banking operations but also the treaties signed in 1977 giving Panama complete control of the canal by the year 2000.

They also gave the U.S. — which had been granted control over the waterway "in perpetuity" by a

1903 treaty — the right to intervene militarily after that date if it was felt that the canal's security was threatened.

Opposition to this clause, effectively stifled by the general's personal diplomacy, still exists and pressure could mount for the government to renegotiate.

President Aristides Royo, appointed by Gen. Torrijos to take over executive power in 1978 when the general decided to withdraw from public life while retaining command of the national guard, has never matched his mentor's popularity.

The country's first free elections since the national guard coup against President Arnulfo Arias in 1968 are due to be held in 1984.

Gen. Torrijos, had he lived, would almost certainly have run for the presidency then. Previously he preferred to call himself "chief of government" or "supreme commander of the revolution".

When the young Col. Torrijos seized power in 1968, he took over a tropical backwater ruled by a handful of powerful families and cut in half by an enclave of U.S. prosperity.

He started off as an avowed enemy of the oligarchy and launched an ambitious land redistribution programme, but the goal of restoring Panamanian sovereignty over the canal zone gradually took the centre stage.

No significant expropriation took place during the general's rule and the Panamanian oligarchy's personal fortunes were left untouched.

Among the domestic problems now facing President Royo are rising unemployment and inflation and a stagnating economy hit by crippling oil import bills and the fall in commodity prices.

Students have taken to the streets several times this year and the loose political coalition among businessmen, farmers, country's father figure.

U.N. envoy No doubt about who's top dog

concludes Afghan talks

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — Both Afghanistan and Pakistan still want a political solution to the Afghan crisis with active U.N. participation, United Nations special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar said today after completing talks with leaders of both sides.

Not optimistic

However, the special representative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stressed that many questions remained unanswered. "I don't want to sound overly optimistic," he said on his arrival from Kabul.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar spent three days in the Afghan capital where he met President Babrak Karmal and other ranking leaders following similar discussions with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq and members of his regime.

He was to depart later in the day for London where he expects to brief Mr. Waldheim Tuesday on the outcome of his mission.

The next step is the scheduling of separate meetings in September between Mr. Waldheim and the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers, he said.

RANGOON — Burma's President Ne Win has tightened his hold on the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). In 1962, as the army's chief-of-staff, he toppled the elected prime minister, U Nu, in a coup and two years later formed the party, after abolishing all other political parties, to consolidate his power.

By Zaw Win

Even Ne Win's harshest critics concede that he towers above the ruling party which held its fourth congress this week.

The tough, politically astute president, now 71, has achieved this through a series of bold political moves which seem to have rallied popular support behind him and his party.

In May 1980, the president proclaimed an amnesty for those political foes and rebels who gave themselves up within three months.

Officials said 2,189 communist, non-communist and ethnic rebels responded to a free pardon promised by the amnesty and surrendered.

The government also opened the doors of Burma's crowded jails and freed political detainees and common criminals under the amnesty.

In another surprise move, U Ne Win sent a personal message to U Nu living in exile in India after leading an unsuccessful resistance movement abroad, inviting him to return home.

The Burmese leader said the invitation was in recognition of U Nu's leading and distinguished role in the struggle for Burma's independence from British rule.

U Nu returned in August last year after 11 years and now lives quietly in a Rangoon suburb devoting his time to the promotion of Buddhism, a lifelong vocation.

President Ne Win followed this up by winning over hundreds of other people once prominent in the independence struggle with

official recognition of their role and cash awards. The awards cut across political ideologies and affiliations.

The measures added up to a policy of national reconciliation which seems to have generated considerable goodwill among former politicians as well as the people.

One political group that spurned the government's olive branch was the outlawed, pro-Peking Burma Communist Party (BCP) operating from jungle bases near Burma's northeastern border with China.

Ne Win disclosed that the government held secret peace talks with the BCP late last year, which broke down over communist insistence on continuing to exist as a separate political party with its own armed forces and territory near the Chinese border.

The central committee of the BSPP, in a report to the congress said the scale of insurgency in the country had been reduced and that rebel groups had been pushed to remote border areas.

But the report added that the rebels found sanctuary in neighbouring countries, from where they launch guerrilla activities.

The report, which does not name these countries, stresses the need to strengthen border security particularly because of what it called the policy of interference by big powers.

President Ne Win has made clear he believes in shoring up Burma's defences by keeping the 170,000 strong standing army fighting fit and with mass participation in national defence.

The BSPP says it will combine vigilance in defence with the pursuit of an independent and active foreign policy of friendship with Burma's neighbours.

The party cites the peaceful resolution of a border dispute with Bangladesh as evidence of its policy of goodwill and friendship towards its neighbours.

When nearly 200,000 Muslims fled in 1979 from Burma's Arakan state into neighbouring Bangladesh with tales of Burmese oppression and their flight became an international issue, Ne Win agreed a repatriate all of them.

But Burma and Bangladesh subsequently tightened their border security to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

